



Yellowst
F
722.9
.A1
n o. 520



NORTHERN
PACIFIC
RAILWAY

1907



New Official Entrance Arch
of Lava; Cost \$10,000.

THE purpose of this pamphlet is not so much to describe the scenic wonders of Yellowstone Park, as to state some of the more important facts in relation to it, and to provide the more general and necessary information required by the tourist who makes a tour of the park.

John Colter, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who was in the region in 1807, was the first white man to see any part of what is now the park. James Bridger and Jos. L. Meek, fur trappers, saw the region in the 30's. Warren A. Ferris saw the geysers in 1834, and wrote the first published account of them. Capt. DeLacy explored a part of the country in 1863, Folsom and Cook were there in 1869, the Washburn-Doane party in 1870, and Dr. Hayden in 1871-2.

Yellowstone Park was established by the government in 1872. Subsequently a Forest Reserve was added on the east and south sides. The park proper is about sixty-two miles long from north to south, fifty-four miles wide, and has an area of

3,312 square miles. It is mostly in Northwestern Wyoming, a narrow strip being in Montana and Idaho. It is situated about midway between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth on the east and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland on the North Pacific coast. The park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level of about 7,500 feet. Large streams of lava have spread over the park, and these have been greatly modified by glacial action and erosion.

The government has entire control of the park. All new roads opened and the repairs and maintenance of old roads and trails are entirely dependent upon Congressional appropriations. The roads are now in very fine condition, a great deal of work and expense having recently been put upon them, and steel and concrete bridges have almost entirely replaced wooden ones. Within recent years the Government has spent about \$1,000,000 in improvements in the park. Prominent among these is the construction of the fine lava arch entrance at Gardiner, at a cost of \$10,000; the new concrete viaduct at Golden Gate, costing \$10,000, to replace the old timber trestle; and the erection of a very fine concrete and steel bridge of artistic design across the Yellowstone river and rapids, just above the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone, at the Grand cañon, at an expense of \$20,000. This latter improvement has long been needed and means much added enjoyment to the tourist in being able to now see the cañon from both sides.

Fort Yellowstone, the military post in the park, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, also, are the headquarters of the U. S. Engineer in charge of park improvements, and the U. S. Commissioner. Mammoth Hot Springs is thus the capital of the park. In recent years this place has been greatly improved. A rearrangement of roads, new buildings, concrete sidewalks, a new waterworks and an irrigation system and a consequent carpeting of grass on the old white plaza in front of the hotel and officers' quarters, has metamorphosed the locality.

There are two troops of United States cavalry regularly quartered in the park during the year. These carefully patrol the roads and other parts of the park, both summer and winter, and preserve the phenomena from spoliation.



Gardiner Cañon and Road

The Department of the Interior has direct control of the park, the acting superintendent being a United States army officer, and the following rules are a few of those established for the government of visitors and tourists.

It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

Hunting, capturing, injuring or killing any bird or animal within the park is prohibited. The outfits of persons found hunting, or in possession of game killed in the park, will be subject to seizure and confiscation.

Fishing with nets, seines, traps or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden by law.

Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the rules, will be summarily removed from the park, under authority of the statute setting aside the park "as a pleasure ground for the people," and providing that it "shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary or proper," and who "generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the object and purposes of this act."

Those who conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and there are, practically, no others who visit the park, scarcely know that soldiers are here and there carefully watching them at all times.

AN OUTING SPOT *As a place to spend the heated months no spot in this country can possibly compare with the park. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet—and its location in the heart of the "Rockies" amid some of earth's grandest and most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate, the beneficial effects of the hot mineral water baths, and the fine character of the hotels, particularly Old Faithful Inn at Upper geyser basin and the Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone lake, the latter having been rebuilt and enlarged, make it a remarkable pleasure spot and sanitorium. The days, while warm, are never oppressively hot and the nights are always cool. The fine roads, affording the most interesting surrey and horseback rides, the splendid trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird character of the scenery, and the wild animals differentiate this spot from any other tourist resort in the world. The expense of an outing here is no greater than elsewhere and the nature of it is absolutely unique and original. To see the park once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one.*

The natural entrance to the park is from the north by way of Livingston, the Gate of the Mountains, and the Upper Yellowstone river to Gardiner.

This is the route of the Northern Pacific, the only railway line that touches the park, and it is the official entrance to the park through the new and imposing Government Lava Arch, the corner stone of which was laid by the President of the United States in 1903.

The new and very fine railway station at Livingston, erected by the Northern Pacific, forms a fitting introduction to the park tour.

The Northern Pacific has also recently erected, from boulders and symmetric pine logs, what is, perhaps, the most unique and attractive small railway station in the country. It is immediately opposite the entrance arch and artificial lake at Gardiner, at the base of Electric peak and Sepulcher mountain.

A Pullman Sleeping Car is run between St. Paul and Gardiner, westbound on train number three;



Jupiter Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

eastbound on the "North Coast Limited;" also between Portland and Gardiner, westbound on train three; eastbound via Auburn on trains eight and six; this solely to accommodate park travel. The "North Coast Limited" is a royal train, broad vestibuled and electric lighted, and carries at the rear the finest Observation Car in the northwest. It is to be understood that this particular arrangement of sleeping cars may be altered at any time as circumstances may require.

There is double daily train service on the Park Branch between Livingston and Gardiner.



WHEN TO GO

There is really little choice as to the time to visit the park. The park season is less than four months and comes at that time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While during the early part of the summer there is more snow to be seen on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months in which to stagecoach through Wonderland. There is no time when there is the least danger of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing, and the geysers play as well in September as in June and the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs are just as beautiful.



THE PARK TOUR

What is known as the regular park tour begins and ends at Livingston, and includes six days south of that point, the tourist being in the park proper five and one-half days. The tourist should, however, become fully imbued with the fact that this trip is presented simply as the maximum of sight-seeing at a minimum of time and expense. If possible, the tourist should remain longer in the park—within season limits, June 10 to September 15, 1907—and thus see it better and more thoroughly.

There are many who cannot well spare time to make an extended trip, but those who can should by all means plan to stop two or more days, or even weeks, at each hotel. There is so much to see at each point that several days may easily and profitably be thus spent, and those who act wisely will do this and in this way obtain a much better idea of the wonderful and varied character of the phenomena in the park. There is no reason for not "doing" the park as leisurely as one may, and there is no additional charge for transportation where one extends the regular tour beyond the usual time limit.

After leaving Livingston the tourist travels for 54 miles on the Yellowstone Park branch line amidst fine scenery, passing through the Gate of the Mountains, Paradise valley, Yankee Jim's cañon, and by Emigrant peak, Cinnabar mountain and the Devil's Slide to Gardiner, the official gateway to the park, where the coaches of the transportation company are taken to Mammoth Hot Springs, 5 miles distant, and nearly 1,000 feet above Gardiner.



Northern Pacific Railway Station. Livingston, Mont.

The six principal points visited by all tourists are Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower, and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone lake, the Grand cañon and Great fall.

Other points passed *en route* are Silver and Golden gates, Rustic fall, Swan valley, from which a fine view is obtained of Electric peak and the Gallatin range of mountains, Willow park, Apollinaris spring, Obsidian cliff, Beaver and Twin lakes, Roaring mountain, Gibbon cañon and fall, Beryl spring, Midway geyser basin and the Crater of Excelsior geyser, Kepler cascade, Shoshone point on the Continental Divide, Yellowstone Lake Paint Pots, Mud Volcano and Gothic Grotto, the Northern Pacific trademark formed by nature on Trout creek in Hayden valley, Yellowstone rapids and the Upper fall near Grand cañon, and Virginia cascade, besides many other objects too numerous to mention.

The park itinerary, approximately, is here given, the tourist being carried between Livingston and Gardiner on Park Branch Northern Pacific Railway trains that connect with the main line trains at Livingston:

FIRST DAY—Leave Livingston at 8.00 a. m. on Northern Pacific Railway branch line train; arrive at Gardiner 10.15 a. m.; leave Gardiner at 10.30 a. m. by six-horse stage coach; arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel 12.00 noon, taking lunch, dinner, and lodging.

SECOND DAY—Breakfast. Leave Mammoth Hot Springs at 8.00 a. m., arriving at Norris at noon for lunch; leave at 1.30 p. m. and arrive at Fountain Hotel, Lower geyser basin, at 5.30 p. m., for dinner and lodging.

THIRD DAY—Breakfast. Leave Fountain Hotel at 9.00 a. m. for Midway and Upper geyser basins. Lunch, dinner, and lodging at Old Faithful Inn, Upper geyser basin.

FOURTH DAY—Breakfast. Leave Old Faithful Inn at 8.00 a. m. for West Arm of Yellowstone lake. Lunch at Lake and leave for new Yellowstone Lake Hotel at lake outlet at 1.30 p. m. Dinner and lodging at Lake Hotel.

FIFTH DAY—Breakfast at Yellowstone lake. Leave Lake Hotel at 9.00 a. m. for Grand cañon, arrive at Grand cañon at 12.30 p. m. Lunch, dinner, and lodging.

SIXTH DAY—Breakfast. Leave Grand cañon at 9.00 a. m. Lunch at Norris. Arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs at 4.30 p. m. Dinner. Leave Mammoth Hot Springs at 6.30 p. m. arriving at Gardiner at 7.15 p. m.; leave Gardiner at 7.15 p. m. on Northern Pacific Railway branch line, train leaving Gardiner upon arrival of last coach from Mammoth Hot Springs, and reaching Livingston at 10.00 p. m.

The first coach will leave Mammoth Hot Springs for regular tour of the park on the morning of June 10; the last one for the season covering regular tour will leave Mammoth Hot Springs morning of September 15; and, returning, will leave the Springs for Gardiner the evening of September 19.

This schedule, including train service on the Park Branch railway, may be altered by the transportation companies at any time to correspond with changes made necessary in the time of through transcontinental trains at Livingston, or for other reasons.

A round trip, including the usual park trip, requires about eleven days from Chicago and St. Louis, and nine days from St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

There are two things that the average tourist notices in being wheeled through Wonderland. First, that the pleasures of the trip and the fine scenery are not confined to the places of greatest interest, the Springs, Geyser basins, etc. Second, that the scenic features of the region, as they are gradually unfolded during the tour, grow stronger and grander.

Beginning with the Mammoth Hot Springs, we have something entirely unique of their kind, and on a scale well deserving the name Mammoth. Between the Springs and Norris Geyser basin, the next place where unusual phenomena are found, there are some beautiful stretches of valley, mountain, and woodland scenery.



Eagle Nest Crag, Gardiner Cañon.



Paint Pots, West Arm Yellowstone Lake.

painting and sculpture of the world. "Good, better, best," is the almost involuntary exclamation that breaks forth from every lip.

NUMEROUS SIDE TRIPS

not embraced in the regular scheduled tour that can be made by those who remain a day or two or more at each point are: A trip to Yancey's and Tower fall for pleasure and fishing purposes, a climb up Bunsen's and Electric peaks, a ride over Mount Everts, and a trip to the Cañon and Fall of the Middle Gardiner river, from Mammoth Hot Springs; a visit from the Fountain hotel to the many beautiful springs and pools round about Great Fountain geyser, and fishing excursions to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, and up Nez Perce creek; a trip to Biscuit basin and one to Lone Star geyser from Old Faithful Inn; fishing or camping trips from the new Lake hotel to points on Yellowstone lake or river or down to the Jackson lake country; the fine trip from the Grand cañon to the top of Mount Washburn by the new road from the Cañon hotel; a trip across Yellowstone river and down the south side of the Grand cañon to Artist's point, now made possible by the construction of the new bridge above the upper fall.

Any or all of these trips add immeasurably to the value of the park tour.

Those desiring to camp out, fish, etc., should consult the transportation company.

The tourist season extends from June 10 to September 15, 1907. During the season the Northern Pacific railway has tourist tickets on sale, the use of which by the tourist will prove a great convenience. The various classes of tickets are as follows:

\$5.00 TICKET—Includes rail and stage transportation Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs and return.

\$7.50 TICKET—Includes rail and stage transportation Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs and return and two meals (lunch and dinner) at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

\$28.00 TICKET—Includes rail transportation Livingston to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone and return. This ticket does not cover hotel accommodations.

Norris basin has a weird fascination for the visitor because it is the first of a peculiar class of wonders seen. Leaving Norris, the road winds along the Gibbon river, crosses Gibbon meadows, and threads the wild, splendid recesses of Gibbon cañon. A great day's ride it is, full of interest and wonder.

The next day brings forth the marvels of the other geyser basins, and the traveler retires at night in Old Faithful Inn feeling that he is indeed in Wonderland.

Then follow the drives across the Continental Divide to Yellowstone lake and the Grand cañon, the splendors of the route growing and crowding at each succeeding stage of the journey and finally culminating in the magnificent panorama of the Grand cañon itself, the great masterpiece of natural

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

\$55.00 (a) TICKET—Includes rail transportation Livingston to Gardiner and return, stage transportation Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone lake, Grand cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone and return, and not to exceed five and one-half days' accommodations at the Yellowstone Park Association hotels.

\$45.00 TICKET—Includes rail transportation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Gardiner and return to any one of the above-named points, or via Billings and the "Burlington" to Missouri river.

\$47.50 TICKET—Includes rail and stage transportation St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Mammoth Hot Springs and return to any one of the above-named points, or via Billings and the "Burlington" to Missouri river.

\$55.00 (b) TICKET—Includes rail transportation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Gardiner and return to any one of the above named points, or via Billings and the "Burlington" to Missouri river, and stage transportation Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone lake, Grand cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone and return. This ticket does not cover hotel accommodations.

\$80.50 TICKET—Includes rail transportation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Gardiner and return to any one of the above-named points, or via Billings and the "Burlington" to Missouri river; stage transportation Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone lake, Grand cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone and return, and hotel accommodations for not to exceed five and one-half days at Yellowstone Park Association hotels.

\$110.50 TICKET—Includes rail transportation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth or Superior to Gardiner, stage transportation Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone lake, Grand cañon, Falls of the Yellowstone and to "Terminus O. S. L. Yellowstone Park Branch," hotel accommodations for not to exceed six and one-quarter days between Gardiner and "Terminus O. S. L. Yellowstone Park Branch" and rail transportation from "Terminus O. S. L. Yellowstone Park Branch" either via Oregon Short Line R. R. and Union Pacific to Missouri River points or via O. S. L. R. R. to Ogden, any line Ogden to Denver, thence via the "Burlington," Union Pacific R. R., A. T. & S. F. Ry., C. R. I. & P. Ry. or Mo. Pac. Ry. to Missouri river terminals.

\$84.00 TICKET—This ticket covers rail and stage transportation **ONLY** (no meals or lodging being included therein) for the same tour as the \$110.50 ticket.

The \$5.00 and \$7.50 tickets will be sold at Livingston June 9 to September 19, 1907, inclusive, and at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior and at western terminals June 7 to September 17, 1907, inclusive. Tickets must be used from Livingston not later than morning train of September 19, 1907.

The \$28.00 and \$55.00 (a) tickets will be sold at Livingston June 9 to September 14, 1907, inclusive, and at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior and at western terminals June 7 to September 12, 1907, inclusive. Tickets must be used from Livingston not later than morning train of September 14, 1907.

The \$45.00 and \$47.50 tickets will be sold at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior June 7 to September 17, 1907, inclusive; the \$55.00 (b), \$80.50, \$84.00 and \$110.50 tickets will be sold at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior June 7 to September 12, 1907, inclusive. These tickets will bear going transit limit 30 days; return transit limit 30 days; final return limit 90 days, but not later than October 19, 1907. The trip through the park must be completed by September 19, 1907. Stop-overs allowed within limits.

Half of the \$5.00, \$28.00, \$45.00, \$47.50, \$55.00 (b) (includes stage only in the park) and \$84.00 fares will be made for children five years of age or over and under twelve years of age. Half of the \$7.50, \$55.00 (a) (side trip), \$80.50 and \$110.50 fares will NOT be made for children, but children under **TEN** years of age will be granted half rates locally at the Yellowstone Park Association hotels.

The \$45.00 tickets must be validated for return passage at Gardiner and presented on train on or within one day of such date.

The \$47.50 tickets must be validated for return passage at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and presented on train on or within one day of such date. The \$55.00 (b), \$80.50, \$84.00 and \$110.50 tickets must be validated for return passage at Grand Cañon Hotel.

The \$5.00, \$7.50, \$28.00, and \$55.00 (a) side trip tickets do not require validation.

ROADS

Through the wise, though somewhat belated, action of the government, the park roads have now reached an advanced stage of perfection. New roads have been constructed, old ones have been repaired, widened, and realigned, cut-offs made, grades reduced, roadbed solidified, etc., until a great change has been made in them, and the improvement is still progressing.

More than this, a system of road sprinkling has been established that largely eradicates the trouble from dust that has at times, heretofore, been provoking. More than one hundred miles of roads are now sprinkled daily during each season, large four-horse wagons being used for the purpose. Among new roads recently constructed are two pieces at the Grand cañon; one to the summit of Mount Washburn and another down the south side of the Grand cañon to Artist's point. The latter is much used and appreciated by tourists, for it enables them to see the Grand cañon, the climax of the

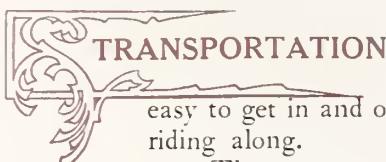


Oyster Spring, Upper Geyser Basin.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

park and of earthy grandeur, from both sides, something heretofore impossible. The value of this to the tourist cannot be overstated.

The trip to Mount Washburn is one of the grandest of the kind in the world and the view from the summit is something very fine, including Yellowstone lake and the Tetons at the south and Electric peak to the north. Those visiting the park should make the trip to the top of this mountain if at all possible to do so.



The equipment in the park consists of the well-known Abbott-Downing Concord stage coaches made from special designs and to fit the necessities of park travel and drawn by four horses each. Strong and durable, they are light, easy to get in and out of, and OPEN at the sides so that the passengers can easily see the country while riding along.

The transportation company have various classes of vehicles ranging from two-horse surreys and mountain wagons, seating three and five passengers each, respectively, to four-horse coaches of two and three seats each, seating eight and eleven persons, respectively, and they will endeavor to seat congenial persons or parties in the same vehicle for the trip when requested so to do. Large six-horse coaches run between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. These seat from twenty to thirty-four persons each and are another of the novel sights of this Wonderland.

The coaching trip in the park, in connection with the fine roads and hotels, is the finest one in the United States. Coaches, drivers, and horses are all of the best. This trip, in itself, is worth the cost of the tour, without counting the marvelous scenes that lie on every hand and which are seen in profusion with every mile of the ride.

This coaching trip impresses itself upon tourists as a most appropriate part of the Wonderland tour. It fits into the unusual features of the region and by just so much more enables the traveler to enjoy nature in a natural and pleasurable way, to say nothing of the considerations of health.

Stop-overs, to those in regular coaches, will be given at or south of Mammoth Hot Springs, without extra charge.

"Parties" desiring to stop en route and retain exclusive use of the coach in which they commenced their journey can do so on payment of from \$7.50 to \$20 per day additional, depending upon the size of the coach in which they are traveling, arrangements for which may be made with the transportation company at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Children five years of age or over and under twelve years will be granted half rates on the railway



Cupid's Cave.

Yellowstone Park Six-horse Stage Coach.

Lone Star Geyser Cone.



Copyright, 1903, by G. B. Joslin.
Grotto Geyser Cone.



Old Faithful Geyser at Sunrise.



Giant Geyser Cone.

and stage coaches. Children under ten years of age will be granted, locally in the park, half rates at the hotels. Children ten years of age and over will be required to pay full rates at the hotels.

Between the lunch station at the west arm of Yellowstone lake and the new hotel at the outlet of the lake, the tourist may, by the payment of an additional sum, take the steamer on the lake for a lake ride between those points. The steamer, however, is a side issue, has no connection with the transportation company or the regular tour, hence an additional fare is necessary.

THE PARK HOTELS are first-class in every respect, and the old hotels have recently been greatly improved and modernized. They are all electric lighted, steam heated, and advantageously located.

The location and capacity of each hotel is:

Mammoth Hot Springs	-	-	-	-	250	guests
Norris Geyser Basin (lunch station)	-	-	-	-	20	guests
Lower Geyser Basin (Fountain Hotel)	-	-	-	-	250	guests
Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful Inn)	-	-	-	-	325	guests
Outlet of Yellowstone Lake	-	-	-	-	450	guests
Grand Cañon	-	-	-	-	250	guests

The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is near the beautiful, colored terraces and Liberty Cap and across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone; that at Norris overlooks the basin; the Fountain hotel is not far from the Fountain geyser and the Mammoth Paint Pots; Old Faithful Inn at the Upper Basin is near Old Faithful and other geysers; the Lake hotel is near the point where Yellowstone river issues from the lake and it overlooks Yellowstone lake, and the Grand Cañon hotel is within easy walking distance of the Great, or Lower, fall and Point Lookout.

Within recent years the hotel situation has been completely changed. The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs has been much improved, baths being added and its capacity largely increased. There is also a barber here.

The Nurnberger Orchestra, its members selected from the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Chicago, will be located at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel during the season.





Riverside Geyser.

The Fountain hotel, at Lower geyser basin, is a large roomy structure, near the Paint Pots and Fountain geyser. Those who remain a day or two at this point to see the Great Fountain geyser and the beautiful pools near it, will enjoy this quiet hotel home and may indulge in the luxury of a bath in water conducted to the hotel from a natural hot sulphur water pool.

Old Faithful Inn, constructed at Upper geyser basin in 1903, has already become one of the most attractive and popular hotels in the country. It is a structure of boulders and logs, peaks, angles, dormers, French windows, etc., artistically combined. The office is 75 feet square and 85 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive chimney 14 feet square and extending to and through the roof, with a fireplace at each side and corner or eight fireplaces in all, is a feature of this room. The dining room is a room 60 feet square, from which Old Faithful geyser can be seen in eruption.

The idea of a finished, elegant rusticity has been paramount in the building of Old Faithful Inn, and while everything is of a rough, rustic order, in a sense, yet again there is nothing uncouth, boorish, or vulgar about it. It is an artistic creation from foundation to the peak of the roof; steam heated, electric lighted, with baths, barber shop, and Arts and Crafts furniture, and the rooms and furnishings are regular gems of comfort and are thoroughly homelike.

The log element has been handled in a remarkably effective manner. Natural logs and limb crooks have been utilized in stairways and balconies and wherever possible. Old Faithful geyser is near the hotel; opposite and but a trifle farther away are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cubs; down the little valley the Castle is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand and Economic, and, to some extent, those of the Giant and Riverside, can be seen from its corridors, rooms, and verandas. A particular feature of this Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play under electric light and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods.

With the erection of Old Faithful Inn the Upper geyser basin becomes, beyond question, the most remarkable tourist spot in the world. There is no place to compete with it. It stands out entirely alone as combining the most stupendous and unusual phenomena known to mankind, with the most original and attractive Inn for its entertainment.

At Yellowstone lake the old hotel has been practically reconstructed and modernized, including baths, electric lights, etc. It has been doubled in size and given an imposing, stately, colonial front, with large columned porches at each end and in the center—three in all. Of all the hotels and stopping places in the park this is the most restful. The outlook up the lake, 20 miles long, is one that stirs, yet rests the emotion. The rippling, shimmering waters are framed on the east by the Absaroka range which extends the entire length of the lake, and at the south Mount Sheridan rises veiled in a purple haze. Here are the fishing grounds par excellence. One who has never fished before may here catch a mess of salmon trout with ease, and the professional may cast his fly in the river or troll over the lake with keen enjoyment. For a month's rest the Lake hotel is the best in the park.

The hotel at the Grand cañon is on an elevated spot which gives a wide view, including Hayden valley, Crater hills, or Sulphur mountain, and a glimpse of the Upper fall of the Yellowstone.



Buffalo at Mammoth Hot Springs.



Antelope near Gardiner.



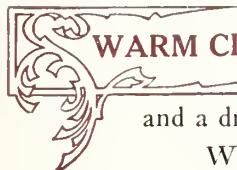
Wild Bear Cubs, Yellowstone Park.

The head of the Grand cañon and the Great or Lower fall are within ten minutes' walk or less from the hotel by road and foot trail.

Roomy and attractive lunch stations have been erected at Norris geyser basin and at the West Arm of Yellowstone lake.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES can be sent from the Association hotels to any part of the world.

THE UNIFORM RATE at park hotels for a stay not exceeding seven days is \$5.00 and upward per day. After seven days the rate is \$4.50 and upward per day. These prices—\$5.00 and \$4.50—do not include baths; rooms with bath and certain rooms specially well located being charged for at somewhat higher rates, as is customary at all hotels.



WARM CLOTHING

should be worn, and one should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude. Good everyday clothes, golf and bicycle suits, are suitable for both men and women for park traveling. A change suit for evening and dinner is desirable and a dress suit will be found convenient many times at the hotel functions.

Wraps should be kept at hand, and easy, thick-soled shoes worn, as at Mammoth Hot Springs and among the geysers tiny streams of warm water may be encountered. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should certainly be a part of one's outfit, and a few simple remedies should be at hand in one's valise. A pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

A charge is made for hauling trunks between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs, and they can be stored at the railway station at Livingston or Gardiner, if preferred, free of charge. It is not wise to take a trunk beyond the Springs hotel unless the tourist remains longer than the usual time in the park, and special arrangements must be made to this end with the hotel company at Mammoth Hot Springs.

While it is advisable for those who go south of Mammoth Hot Springs to take a trunk as far as the Springs, a medium-sized suit case or valise and a shawl strap will hold all that is necessary for the ordinary tour in the park. Laundering can be done for tourists at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel while the trip through the park is being made.


ROYAL FISHING

The disciples of Izaak Walton feel at home in Yellowstone Park. There is lots of fishing and it is free to everybody under certain and easy restrictions.

Some years since the United States Fish Commission placed different varieties of fish in various waters of the park. The results have been such that, coupled with the fine fishing found before that time in Yellowstone lake and river, the streams in nearly all portions of the reserve now teem with trout of numerous species, grayling, brook trout, Loch Leven, etc., making this region the finest trout park in the world.

That the Government still takes an interest in this matter is shown by the fact that during the year 1905 it planted in various lakes and streams of the park more than 100,000 Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and nearly 400,000 fry of *Salmo clarkii*. In 1906 there were planted 100,000 Brook, 10,000 Rainbow, and 215,000 Black spotted trout.

In the region of Mammoth Hot Springs, the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout (*Salmo mykiss*) are found in the Yellowstone river at Yankee Jim's cañon, and Rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*) and Eastern Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) in the Gardiner river and tributaries.

From Norris basin as a center, one will find Rainbow trout in the Gibbon river near Virginia cascade.

At Lower geyser basin, the gamy Von Behr trout are found in Nez Perce creek and Fire Hole river.

At the Upper basin, there is royal sport. Here the Loch Leven (*Salmo levenensis*) trout are found in Fire Hole river. These fish were placed by the Fish Commission above the Keppler cascade, and now they are found both above and below. An old-time angler who had fished all over the West, has said, regarding the trout fishing here: "Stopping four days at Upper geyser basin, our party (ten people) caught all we wanted to eat, every day, of the beautiful and gamy Loch Leven trout, right in the waters of the Fire Hole river, just below the Lion, Lioness, and Cubs geysers. These fish have a golden yellow tinge, spots are black, and the flesh is fine-grained and hard, even when caught from waters tempered with the hot flood from geysers and thermal springs."

At Yellowstone Lake hotel, in the river below the outlet, there have been some famous catches of salmon trout with a fly, and trolling on the lake itself is attended with success. At the Grand cañon, between the Upper and Lower falls both the Rocky Mountain and Eastern Brook trout may be caught, as also at a point in the cañon below Inspiration point and reached by the lower Mount Washburn trail.

Grayling are found in the Madison and Gallatin rivers.

Yancey's, some twenty miles from Mammoth Hot Springs—reached also from the Grand cañon—is a famous place for trout fishing. This has always borne the reputation of affording the finest sport



Yellowstone Lake.

of any place in the park. As it is at present out of the line of the regular trip a special excursion is necessary to reach it. A new and splendid road now connects Mammoth Hot Springs with Yancey's, Tower fall, and the region thereabout.

It is doubtful if there is now any stream in the park of moderate size, where trout may not be caught. At any rate, anyone who desires to indulge in this pastime has ample opportunity, both as to place and time, on the regular scheduled tour, and it costs nothing.

The managers at the various hotels will give all information possible to those who wish to indulge in this sport.

Within recent years the increase in the number of wild animals is very noticeable. The careful protection now accorded them causes them to multiply, and besides large numbers of bear, deer, mountain sheep, antelope etc., there are a number of buffalo and thousands of elk roaming the park. The animals are harmless and offer to molest no one.

As a matter of fact, the animals now attract about as much attention as do the geysers, falls, etc.

The elk and deer have become quite unconcerned regarding human beings and are not infrequently seen near the roadside and grazing in the vicinity of the hotels.

The tourist season in the park is the annual feast time or vacation period for the bears—grizzlies, brown, and black. Morning and evening they frequent the garbage heaps and wax fat and sleek upon what the hotels throw away. Then the tourists flock out to watch and kodak them and a great amount of fun is derived from the antics of the beasts.

Early in the fall the animals come down from the hills and remain in the valleys during the winter and spring. During this time the traveler who will run up to Gardiner from Livingston for a day or two will see on the flats and hills around Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs many mountain sheep, antelopes, deer, and elk. The sheep and antelopes are often thus seen by the hundreds, the elk and deer in even larger herds.

Within the last year or two a few of the antelope have remained during the summer on the Gardiner flat, where they may be seen by tourists.

The buffalo, or bison, are in two herds. Those indigenous to the region are found in a remote part of the park, and number perhaps thirty. Within recent years a fresh lot of these animals was bought by the Government and placed in the park and these are to be seen in a large pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs. These late arrivals have multiplied and replenished the species, and the success already attained is very encouraging. The herd is steadily increasing, now numbering nearly sixty.

It is pleasing to know that the beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the west, are rapidly increasing in the streams of the park. Almost every stream shows signs of their presence, and at Yancey's there are several colonies of them easily seen by tourists who stop at this point.



Rapids above Grand Cañon.



THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

Within recent years the increase in the number of wild animals is very noticeable. The careful protection now accorded them causes them to multiply, and besides large numbers of bear, deer, mountain sheep, antelope

etc., there are a number of buffalo and thousands of elk roaming the park. The animals are harmless and offer to molest no one.



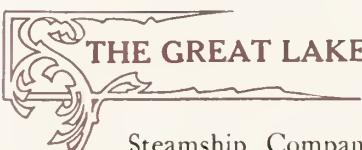
Bedroom, Old Faithful Inn.

large, finely colored panoramic picture of the park. This picture is unlike anything heretofore published, has been prepared at great expense, reproduces all the important points and topography of the park, and is valuable for the home, school-room, office, and library. It will be mailed in tubes. Address A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. These pictures can also be purchased in the park.

“The Yellowstone National Park” by Major H. M. Chittenden is an exhaustive book on the park published by the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

“The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904,” from the press of G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, is a two-volume illustrated edition of Lewis and Clark prepared by Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, the well-known writer of the Northern Pacific’s “Wonderland” series.

Much of the route followed by Lewis and Clark is now followed by the Northern Pacific main line or its branches, so that the Northern Pacific’s interest in this work is a natural one.



THE GREAT LAKES AND THE PARK

A combination trip of much variety and pleasure is that by way of the Great Lakes and Duluth to the park.

The fine steamship “North West,” of the Northern Steamship Company, leaves Buffalo every Saturday evening during the lake tourist season—from June to September, approximately—for Duluth, and returning to Buffalo, leaves Duluth every Tuesday evening.

The character of this steamer is well known; it is, virtually, an ocean steamer on inland waters. Recently \$300,000 have been expended in improving and renovating the ship and the words

PARK LITERATURE

What has been written will serve to convey something of an idea regarding the park and how to see it. For a more detailed description of the park from a scenic standpoint the reader is referred to our other tourist literature.

For many years the Northern Pacific railway has published an illustrated “Wonderland” book descriptive of the region which it traverses. This publication has become widely known and always has a long chapter devoted to the park. “Wonderland 1906” can be obtained by sending six cents to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The Northern Pacific Railway will send to any address, upon receipt of thirty-five cents, a

large, finely colored panoramic picture of the park. This picture is unlike anything heretofore published, has been prepared at great expense, reproduces all the important points and topography of the park, and is valuable for the home, school-room, office, and library. It will be mailed in tubes. Address A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. These pictures can also be purchased in the park.

“The Yellowstone National Park” by Major H. M. Chittenden is an exhaustive book on the park published by the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

“The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904,” from the press of G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York, is a two-volume illustrated edition of Lewis and Clark prepared by Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, the well-known writer of the Northern Pacific’s “Wonderland” series.

Much of the route followed by Lewis and Clark is now followed by the Northern Pacific main line or its branches, so that the Northern Pacific’s interest in this work is a natural one.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

“floating palace,” hackneyed though they are, precisely fit it. The steamer is of 8,000 horsepower, and carries passengers only—no freight.

The tour of the lakes enables one to see the beautiful lakeshore cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Superior, and Duluth, also many points of historic interest, including, particularly, Mackinac, at the junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and the Sault Ste. Marie. The early French and the priestly explorers of the Northwest traveled in canoes up and down the lakes and Mackinac and the “Soo” were important points on their journeys and the old chronicles—see the “Jesuit Relations,” Parkman, Shea, etc.—deal in detail with these places.

From Duluth the park tourist has the privilege of visiting St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the way West, without additional charge.

There are three trains daily each way between Duluth and St. Paul and Minneapolis over the Northern Pacific. The “Lake Superior Limited,” which leaves Duluth at 1.55 p. m. and arrives there at 7.00 p. m., is a very fine and fast train, carrying a parlor and also a café-observation car.

Those who plan to connect a tour of the park with that of the lakes, in either direction, will have no reason to regret the arrangement when it comes to carrying it out.

All Northern Pacific agents in the large cities or its local agents will make berth and stateroom reservations on the North West, and give information concerning sailings, or communications addressed to the General Passenger Office at St. Paul will receive prompt attention.



Great Fall and Grand Cañon.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TABLE OF PROMINENT GEYSERS AND SPRINGS.
BASED UPON CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS.
NORRIS BASIN.

NAME.	ERUPTION IN FEET.	DURATION OF	INTERVALS OF ERUPTION.
Hurricane.....	10-15	More or	less continuous.
New Crater.....	240	20 min.	Rather uncertain.
Monarch.....	100-125	20-30 min.	Rather uncertain.
Constant.....	20-40	Few sec'ds	1 minute.
MIDWAY BASIN.			
Excelsior.....	200-300	28 min.	Long intervals—years.
Turquoise Spring.....	Turquoise	Blue; 100ft.	diameter.
Prismatic Lake.....	Wonderfully	colored	water; 250x350ft. diam.
LOWER BASIN.			
Fountain.....	20-60	15-30 min.	4-5 hours.
Clepsydra.....	10-50	Short.	Plays from 4 openings.
Mammoth Paint Pots.....	Basin of clay, strangel	30-45 min.	y colored; 40-60 ft. wide.
Great Fountain.....	60-150	phenomena	Daily.
Firehole Lake.....	Peculiar		seen here.
Bl'k Warrior, Steady, White Dome	Small but interesting		geysers.
UPPER BASIN.			
Old Faithful.....	125-165	4-7 min.	60-70 minutes.
Bee Hive.....	200	8-10 "	Several hours.
Giantess.....	125-250	10 to 20 hrs.	14 days.
Lion.....	60-75	8 to 14 min.	Daily.
Lioness.....	80-100	10 "	Daily.
Cubs.....	3 to 10	Several "	Daily.
Surprise.....	100	Short.	Irregular.
Sawmill.....	10 to 35	30 to 60 min.	Frequently.
Grand.....	200	1 to 3 hrs.	Several times a week.
Turban.....	20-25	25 to 60 min.	Irregular.
Riverside.....	80-100	15-20 "	8 hours.
Fan.....	30-60	10 "	8 hours.
Artemesia.....	150	10 "	Two days.
Jewel.....	30-50	1 to 2 "	Every hour.
Grotto.....	20-40	30 to 40 "	3 to 5 hours.
Giant.....	200-250	90 "	4 to 7 days.
Oblong.....	20-40	Several "	8 hours.
Splendid.....	200	10 to 20 "	Irregular.
Castle.....	75-125	25-60 "	12 to 24 hours.
Economic.....	30	1 "	6 minutes.
Comet.....	60	Short.	Irregular.
Mortar.....	60	6 min.	8 hours.
Sponge.....			Sponge-like walls about spring.
Punch Bowl.....			Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser.
Black Sand Spring.....			Two very interesting spots: Some very fine
Sunset Lake.....			coloring here.
Emerald Pool.....			Beautiful spring, 45-50 feet wide.
Morning Glory Spring.....			Lovely spring with delicate colored rim.
Biscuit Basin.....			Peculiar spot with geyserite biscuits & many beautiful pools

It must be understood that the geysers are more or less capricious, and that, with the exception of some of them, like Old Faithful, Constant, Economic, and a few others, they vary in periodicity and duration somewhat, from year to year. If two or three diminish, as many more will increase, in activity and intensity. The figures given represent a fairly reliable average of the performances of these weird creatures of Nature, taking one year with another.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

The annexed table gives the correct distances between the most important points. The intersections between vertical and horizontal columns will show the number of miles.

The small figures, in a few places, are the distances between the Grand canon and the various points noted via the return road in the tour, from the Cañon to Norris. Adding together both large and small figures, as they are found, will give the total distance between such places as per the regular tour.

ALASKA EXCURSIONS

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
SAILING DATES OF PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.'S STEAMER "SPOKANE"
FOR THE SEASON OF 1907.

STEAMER WILL LEAVE

SEATTLE 9.00 A.M., AS FOLLOWS:

STEAMER "SPOKANE."

Leave SEATTLE	Due Back SEATTLE	Leave SEATTLE	Due Back SEATTLE
June.....14	June.....25	July.....26	August.....6
June.....28	July.....9	August.....9	August.....20
July.....12	July.....23		

The Pacific coast steamship "QUEEN" will leave Seattle July 16th, at the close of the Christian Endeavor meeting to be held in Seattle July 10th to 15th and make the Alaskan trip.

The round-trip fare from Seattle, Tacoma, or Victoria to Sitka, including berth and meals north of Tacoma and Seattle on the excursion steamers, "Spokane," or "Queen" will be \$100.00.

The steamers "Spokane" and "Queen" will be run for excursion travel only, and the route will be arranged to give passengers an opportunity of seeing all interesting and accessible glaciers, including Glacier Bay; stops will be made at the most important ports, the trip occupying about eleven days north of Seattle. No local, second-class or steerage passengers will be carried.

Diagrams of Alaska steamers will be found in the hands of general and district passenger agents of the Northern Pacific, who will reserve accommodations for its patrons. *The above schedule must be considered as approximate only. Tourists should communicate with Northern Pacific General and District Passenger Agents, or with A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., regarding sailings.*

The White Pass and Yukon route from Skagway across the White Pass, opens up a new and inviting field for travel into the Klondike and Atlin regions. The rail line extends from Skagway to White Horse and from there to Dawson. Upper Yukon steamers are used, and the trip occupies less than fifty hours. Atlin is reached from Caribou. Hotels are found at all points and they are good and prices reasonable.

ROUND TRIP TOURIST FARES

Round-Trip Tourist Tickets will be on sale via direct lines, with usual diverse routes, as follows:

FROM		St. Paul, Minn. Minneapolis, " " " " Duluth, Superior, Wis	Chicago, Ill.		St. Louis, Mo.	
TO	Dates of Sale	June 10 June 21 to Sept. to July 15, 1907, 12, 1907, inc. inc.	June 1 to Sept. 15, 1907, inc.	June 20 to July 12, 1907, inc.	June 1 to Sept. 15, 1907, inc.	June 20 to July 12, 1907, inc.
	Final Limits.	Oct. 31, Sept. 15 1907 1907	Oct. 31, Sept. 15 1907 1907	Oct. 31, Sept. 15 1907 1907	Oct. 31, Sept. 15 1907 1907	Oct. 31, Sept. 15 1907 1907
Portland, Oregon.....	\$60.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$62.50	\$69.00	\$57.50
Tacoma, Washington.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Seattle, Washington.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Everett, Washington.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Bellingham, Washington.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Spokane, Washington.....	55.00	42.50	70.00	54.00	64.00	50.00
New Westminster, B. C.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Victoria, B. C.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Vancouver, B. C.....	60.00	50.00	75.00	62.50	69.00	57.50
Helena, Montana.....	50.00	.....	65.00	.....	59.00	.....
Butte, Montana.....	50.00	.....	65.00	.....	59.00	.....
Anaconda, Montana.....	50.00	.....	65.00	.....	59.00	.....

Call upon or write any of the agents on following page for a copy of our tourist book, "WONDERLAND 1906," enclosing six cents in stamps.

 All rates and arrangements set forth in this folder are subject to change without notice further than that required by law.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

NAME.	AIR-LINE DISTANCE FROM WELL-KNOWN POINT.	ELEVATION above sea level.	NAMED AFTER	IN GENERAL.
MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.	By road from Gardiner, 5 miles.....	6,215 ft.	Mammoth character of phenomena.....	Park tour proper begins and ends here.
ELECTRIC PEAK.....	8 miles northwest from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	11,155	Peculiar electric phenomena observed there.....	Northern boundary line of Park cuts the mountain.....
BUNSEN PEAK.....	4 miles south from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	9,100	R. M. Bunsen.....	A celebrated chemist.....
MT. EVERTS.....	2 miles east from Mammoth Hot Springs	7,900	T. C. Everts.....	Lost and was found near here after 37 days, nearly dead.....
GOLDEN GATE.....	4 miles south by road from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	About 7,300	Yellow color of the walls	One mile long
MT. HOLMES	6 miles west from Obsidian Cliff.....	10,300	W. H. Holmes	Director U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.....
NORRIS GEYSER BASIN.....	On western side of Park. See Distance Table.....	About 7,700	Col. P. W. Norris.....	Second Superintendent of Park
LOWER GEYSER BASIN		About 7,200	.....	Named from their locations
MIDWAY GEYSER BASIN.....	Southeastern part of Park.....	About 7,200	.....	One of the two largest navigated lakes in the world at such an elevation
UPPER GEYSER BASIN.....		About 7,300	.....	U. S. A.
YELLOWSTONE LAKE.....	12 miles south from Lunch Station on Yellowstone Lake.....	7,741	Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.....	An old explorer and first Supt. of Park..
MT. SHERIDAN	18 miles southeast from Hotel at Yellowstone Lake, on southeast shore	10,200	N. P. Langford, St. Paul.....	U. S. A., commanded escort of Washburn party.....
MT. LANGFORD	16 miles southeast from Hotel at Yellowstone Lake, on southeast shore	10,600	Lieut. G. C. Doane.....	Of the old Hayden Survey.....
MT. DOANE	16 miles southeast from Hotel at Yellowstone Lake, near Mt. Doane.....	10,500	Jas. Stevenson.....	Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
MT. STEVENSON	In mountains on east shore Yellowstone Lake, east from Lake Hotel	10,300	Capt. W. A. Jones.....	In charge Hayden's former Survey.....
JONES'S PASS.....	Between Yellowstone Lake Hotel and Grand Cañon.....	9,450	Dr. F. V. Hayden.....	About 20 miles long to Tower Creek; 1,200 feet deep
HAYDEN VALLEY	Northern central part of Park.....	7,700 to 7,800	Grandeur of the sight	Former Surveyor-General of Montana and head of Washburn Party.....
GRAND CAÑON.....	7 miles northeast from Grand Cañon Hotel.....	About 7,800	Gen. H. D. Washburn.....	.....
MT. WASHBURN.....	10,000			

For further information in regard to the Great Northwest, details as to rates, routes with maps, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, or any of the following representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway:

ATLANTA, GA.—18 North Pryor Street.				
J. J. GARTNER.....	Traveling Passenger Agent.			
BILLINGS, MONT.				
J. E. SPURLING.....	General Agent.			
BOSTON, MASS.—207 Old South Building.				
C. E. FOSTER.....	District Passenger Agent.			
BUFFALO, N. Y.—215 Ellicott Square.				
W. M. G. MASON.....	District Passenger Agent.			
BUTTE, MONT.—Corner Park and Main Streets.				
W. H. MERRIMAN.....	Division Freight and Passenger Agent.			
CHICAGO, ILL.—208 South Clark Street.				
J. C. THOMPSON.....	District Passenger Agent.			
C. A. MATTHEWS.....	General Agent Passenger Department.			
CINCINNATI, OHIO—40 East Fourth Street.				
J. J. FERRY, District Pass'r Agent	GEO. T. FOXES, Traveling Passenger Agent.			
DES MOINES, IOWA—318-319 Citizens Bank Building.				
E. D. ROCKWELL.....	District Passenger Agent.			
DETROIT, MICH.—Room 423 Majestic Building.				
PERCY T. ARMITAGE.....	District Passenger Agent.			
DULUTH, MINN.—334 West Superior Street.				
T. E. BLANCHE, General Agent.....	F. J. OBER, City Pass'r Agent.			
EVERETT, WASH.—2825 Colby Avenue.				
C. O. MARTIN.....	General Agent.			
FARGO, N. D.—Depot.				
L. P. GELLERMAN.....	Traveling Passenger Agent.			
HELENA, MONT.—Main and Grand Streets.				
E. S. RICHARDS.....	General Agent.			
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—42 Jackson Place.				
W. E. SMITH.....	District Passenger Agent.			
LEWISTON, IDAHO.				
W. J. JORDAN.....	General Agent.			
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—545 So. Spring Street.				
C. E. JOHNSON.....	Traveling Passenger Agent.			
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—316-317 Railway Exchange Building.				
M. E. HARLAN.....	District Passenger Agent.			
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—19 Nicollet Block.				
G. F. MCNEILL.....	City Passenger Agent.			
J. G. WOODWORTH, TRAFFIC MANAGER,				
A. M. CLELAND, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,				
ST. PAUL, MINN.				
J. M. HANNAFORD, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,				



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1907